The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,433—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Burial Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, House or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

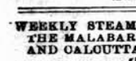
Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12 Postage in England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CANARA, 1,902 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander J. C. Shaw, on SATURDAY, the 15th February 19 9, at 5 p.m., calling at Bunnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. Smith, on THURSDAY, the 13th February, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 13th February 1879, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Doussarry, on MONDAY, the 17th February 1879, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Fore Bunder, and Dutch Madvie both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each Month*,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 230	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	
Suez	360	230	60	Including Wines.
Port Said	380	240	80	
Jaffa	400	300	120	Without food.
Beyrout	425	320	125	
Cyprus	450	320	130	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	530	350	145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.
SUMATRA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st April 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, and CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st Jan., 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
CAPTAIN JAS. C. SHAW.

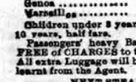
THIS Steamer will sail for Liverpool direct on the 18th instant, positively.

For passage, &c.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N. B.—The SPEKE HALL will follow on the 5th March.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, GENOA, AND NAPLES.
S. S. MACEDONIA,
CAPTAIN JAS. LAIRD.

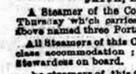


THIS Steamer will sail on the 26th February for the above ports.

For passage, &c.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following STEAMERS will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

S.S. DIANA, Captain G. Cattich, on the 25th Feb. 1879.
S.S. TEGETHOFF, Captain ——, on the 25th March 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 121
To Beirut	„ 302	„ 240	„ 122
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For information about the Weekly Mail Service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Feb. 4, 1879.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S.S. MACEDONIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
— SURAT	3141	330	W. R. Breeze	...17th Feb.
(s) PEKIN	3727	600	W. Woolcott	...24th do.
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	.. 3rd March
(s) MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	...10th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	...17th do.
(s) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	...24th do.
— CATHAY	2962	450	R. T. Dundas	...31st do.
(s) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S Murray	.. 7th April.
— TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	...14th do.
(s) HYD SPES	2984	450	D. Reinoldson	21st do.
— BANGALORE	1683	500	E. G. Stead	...28th do.
(s) BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	..... 5th May.
— THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	...12th do.
(s) SURAT	3141	330	W. E. Breeze	...19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th February 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	...18th Feb. 1879.
KHIVA	2909	450	G. Lee	.....4th March.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	...18th March.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Bobot	..... 1st April.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	.....15th do.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	...28th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th February 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	28th Feb. 1879
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	...9th March.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	...25th April.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	...23rd May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at, Mazagon, at p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th February 1879.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances..	In 1870	... £139,808
	„ 1873	... £295,149
	„ 1877	... £450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MERJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, patent glass and porcelain wares, &c.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MERJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale room, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow Streets, Fort, the property of a gentleman, the whole of the drawing, dining, and bed room furniture, &c., the same comprising :—

Neat and plain French polished teakwood and blackwood carved pier, round, dining, dressing and wash-hand tables, Madras pattern and rocking chairs, spring seated conversation sofas, marble-top teapoys, sideboard, rich vase lamps (kerosine), handsome green painted iron bedstead with bedding complete, chests of drawers, wardrobe, valuable pictures, brass lime piece, revolver, tea-caddy, mahogany dressing glass, pink bordered dinner and tea sets, sets of spoons and forks with cruet, best plated ware, kitchen requisites, filtering vessels, stone water filter, dispense table, wire gauze meat safe, bath tub, commode, towel horses, coir door mats, Hydrabad rugs, &c., &c. Property on view.

SALE of Stock in Trade of iron, steel, tin plates, rails, &c., at the Cornac Bunder Metal Mart.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 1-30 p. m., Messrs. MERJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above Metal Mart, by order of the Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Abdoolally Sulimanjee and others, Insolvents, the whole stock in trade of new iron, &c., the same consisting of—

A large quantity of square, round, and flat iron of sizes and of sorts, steel, flat nails, 2 to 6 inches, iron plate sheetings of sizes, 3 to 6 inch C. I. pipes, 3 to 4 sixteenth iron chain, beam scales by William, 1 to 56 lb. weights, cases of tin plates, 4 to 3 inch hoop iron in bundles, old angle and tee iron, iron rails, tiled roof with wooden work, mehta boxes, and sundry other lots. Property on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th February 1879.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY.

BOOTS! BOOTS!! BOOTS!!!

AUCTION SALE of a splendid collection of ladies and gentlemen's boots and shoes, slippers, &c., ladies satin silk, gilted, and nicely decorated, wedding, dancing, and ball, boots, shoes, and slippers in various designs, and coloured gentlemen a calf, kid, buff, cashmere, cloth and canvas elastic boots and shoes of different sizes and designs which are made of best workmanship.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room a large and very splendid collection of best workmanship of ladies and gents' silk and satin, gilted, and various excellent designs of wedding and ball slippers, boots and shoes, gents' calf, kid, patent, buff, canvas and cashmere cloth boots of immense variety, morocco leather slippers, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

A pair will be put up in a lot suitable to the purchaser.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th February 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S GINGER ALE,

A SACCHARINE AERATED WATER OF SPARKLING BRILLIANCE.

IT is highly aromatic, pleasingly pungent to the palate, and delightfully refreshing as a beverage for tropical climates.

The various ingredients composing this popular drink, are proportioned to a nicety, and the utmost care and cleanliness (as with all our Aerated Waters) are exercised in its production.

PURE WATER, PURE INGREDIENTS, SKILLED LABOUR,

AND well constructed and suitable apparatus driven by powerful steam machinery being at our command, and the Factory under the supervision of a talented Chemist, through whose experience and knowledge the Company hope to maintain the high reputation so long enjoyed for their other Aerated Waters.

Cash Re. 1-8 per dozen (bottles extra).

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BRAND & CO.'S SPECIALITIES FOR INVALIDS,

CONSIST OF

CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA, VEAL, MUTTON, AND CHICKEN BROTHS.
ESSENCES OF BEEF, MUTTON, CHICKEN, &c.
TURTLE AND OTHER SOUPS.
SAVORY MEAT LOZENGES &c., &c.

Extract from Lancet, 18th March 1877.

ESSENCE OF BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL & CHICKEN—BRAND AND Co.

"Although these preparations can now hardly be called novelties, we notice them on account of their great value in medical practice.

"They consist of the pure juice of the flesh, extracted by heat and clarified, but not concentrated and otherwise untouched. The juice sets to a thin Jelly as clear as sherry, and the flavour of the meat is perfectly preserved. The first idea of this kind of preparation is due, we think, to Dr. Druitt, and if so, the profession is indebted to him for a very useful combination of food and stimulant. The essences are best used cold, but may also be liquified by heat, and used as enemata. Of course they do not keep long when once opened.

"The same firm prepares concentrated Extract of Beef and Invalid Turtle Soups, both excellent in quality."

Detailed Price Lists, with further opinions of the press, may be obtained of the

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N. B.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

THE
ORIENTALIST'S MULTUM IN PARVO
OR
A BRIEF GUIDE
TO THE
HINDUSTANI, ARABIC, TURKISH, PERSIAN, AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES.

PART I.—ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR.
PART II.—VOCABULARY AND PHRASES.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at the Booksellers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAMMOTH PAVILION, ESPLANADE.

PROPRIETORS—Messrs. NORTON, HENNIKER AND KING.

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, FEB. 11.

SPECIAL PRIVATE PERFORMANCE FOR HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHRAJAH.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of GOODS per Steamship PRESNITZ, Purvis, Master, from LONDON, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the GOODS will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Purvis will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck, and no claims of any kind will be admitted, under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 7th February 1879.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW in the Marine Lines from 1st March to 15th June. Rent Rs. 200 per month. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW on the Queen's Road, from 15th March, for six months. Rent Rs. 125 per month. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT FOR 1879.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER has THIS DAY ATTACHED his CERTIFICATE to the ASSESSMENT BOOKS for the Fort, Colaba, Mandvi, Coomerary, Mazagon, Parell, Bhoolehwar, Girgaum, Malabar Hill, Mahim and Gamatipoora Wards.

Appeals against the Rate must be presented to the Clerk to the Chief Presidency Magistrate within ten days from this date.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JOHN F. HUTCHINSON,
Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes.

Bombay, Office of Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, 10th February 1879.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the MATTER of the PETITION of PATHAN MAHOMEDKHAN G. FFURKHAN, and his wife, NURBI, Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST WEDNESDAY in the month of March next is appointed for a FURTHER HEARING in the above matter for the purpose of DECLARING a FIRST DIVIDEND of 19 per cent.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 5th day of February 1879.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of PERABAI, late of Alleppy, on the Malabar Coast, deceased, wife of HAJEE ABAOH REMAN ALLANA, also of Alleppy aforesaid, Merchant Mahomedan inhabitant.

ESSA HAJEE ABADH REMAN ..... Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a APPLICATION for PROBATE of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of the late BAI PERABAI, wife of HAJEE ABADH REMAN ALLANA, late deceased, has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by ESSA HAJEE ABADH REMAN as the sole Executor therein named. ALL PERSONS concerned, or interested in the Estate of the said deceased are hereby informed of such application having been made.—Dated this 10th day of February 1879.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Applicant's Attorneys.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and of the NARIAD SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, (in liquidation).

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA ..... Official Liquidator.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS or DEBTS against the above Company are hereby required to SEND their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS accompanied with VOUCHERS concerning the same, and the NAMES and ADDRESSES of their ATTORNIES, if any, to the Official Liquidator on or before SATURDAY, the 8th of April next, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort, and further notice is hereby given that in default of their so doing, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, then in default of their coming in and proving their said debts or claims, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA,
Official Liquidator.

Bombay, 8th February 1879.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a Gentleman. Please apply to "M. D.," care of this Office.

WANTED, a CARDING MASTER for a Cotton Mill at Calcutta. Address with testimonials to A. B., Watson's Hotel.

WANTED, a good DECCAN PONY, or country-bred Galloway, height 13-2 to 14. Must be sound and free from vice. Address W. W., care of this paper.

AGENT (either European or Native) WANTED for an up-country Cotton Factory. Salary Rs. 200 per month and commission on profits. Address H., care of this office.

HOUSE TO LET at MATHERAN, ROSE HILL No. 106, belonging to Colonel J. A. FULLER, Apply to FORBES & Co.

A GENTLEMAN can have BOARD and RESIDENCE in a family. Moderate terms. Airy house, Fort. Address "THETA," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

VALENTINES, VALENTINES—Beauties and Cheap at JACKSON and Co., Apollo Street.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS and others Homeward bound —FOR SALE, 2 Hunting Cheetah Cubs in capital condition, Cheap. Wm. WATSON & Co. 32, Apollo St. Bombay.

BREAKFAST CLARET, a good sound Wine imported by us from Bordeaux, per doz. Rs. 10. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Rampart Row.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKY, THOMSON and TAYLOR'S Special Blend, unsurpassed as a Mild and Mellow Whisky, Rs. 23 per dozen.

FOR SALE, a superb young English MASTIFF, in good health, imported last October. Apply to Dr. READE, Amraoti, Berars.

FOR SALE, TILES of MASON & Co., of Mangalore, at low prices. Apply to NUSSERWANJEE BOMONJEE, Contractors, Tannah.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES, Fresh arrivals, comprising a number of Horses suitable for Chargers and Hacks, well broken to saddle and quiet ; also a number of well matched pairs, and a few Horses broken to Saddle and Harness. To be seen at SCOTT and Co.'s Yard, Girgaum.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

HAM AND BACON (the latter in cut) just received. 14 Annas per lb. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

HOTELS.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class, and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran. Mr. D'Souza has houses to let.

Terms—Moderate.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.

CADE'S CELEBRATED SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE CYDER.

Quarts per dozen	Rs.	12
Pints per 2 „	„	16

CANTRELL AND COCHRANE'S GINGER ALE.

Per dozen	Rs.	4

PERINET AND FILS CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts per dozen	Rs.	43
CLARET "CISSAC MEDOC"—A First Class Wine		
Quarts per dozen	Rs.	14

ALSO,

A SMALL SHIPMENT OF SUPERIOR DRY MANZANILLA SHERRY, IN WOOD.

Hogsheads (about 27 dozen)	Rs.	550
Quarter Casks (about 13 dozen)	„	280

OR

In Bottles per dozen	„	23-8

J. C. BUSHBY & Co.,
2, Dean Lane.

OLD GLENLIVET

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

TREACHER & Co. feel that it would be an insult to the intelligence of their Constituents to *put forward* Chemical Analysis and Medical Reports regarding this "Fine Old Spirit," as, however, gratifying these may be in themselves they are obviously useless as affording a guarantee that the Spirit offered, is the same as that commented upon.

TREACHER & Co. consider that the proper test of excellence of any article consists in the demand for it, and judged by that standard the fact, that, the sale of their 'Fine Old Glenlivet" has increased more than tenfold during the past three years, and continues monthly to increase, may be accepted as a conclusive proof of its character and value.

Samples sent on application.

Per 1 dozen case, ... cash Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SCHIEDMAYER'S SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
Of Solid Walnut Wood and made expressly
FOR INDIA.

Price Rs. 675 Nett Cash, inclusive of packing

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.
SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEDOWS STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violoncellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Saxusophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

MESSRS. FISSE THIRION & Co., of Reims, have appointed the undersigned, AGENTS for the Sale of their CHAMPAGNE in Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

FISSE THIRION & Co.'s BRAND is well known on the Calcutta side of India, where it sells for Rs. 40 per 1 dozen case.

The wines is of excellent quality and is medium dry—in introducing it in the Bombay Market we are authorised to quote for it as follows :—

Cash.		Credit.	
1 doz. Qts.	2 dozs. Pints.	1 doz. Qts.	2 dozs. Pints.
Rs. 36-8	Rs. 40-4	Rs. 38-0	Rs. 42-0

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS & CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

THOMAS STEVENS,
STEVENGRAPH WORKS, COVENTRY,
& 114, NEWGATE STREET, LONDON,
ARMY AND NAVY CONTRACTOR FOR
GOLD AND SILVER LACES, EMBROIDERY, NAVY HAT RIBBONS, &c.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

WE pay great attention to this Department. It is managed by a first class European Cutter and our customers may always rely on perfect satisfaction.

Our Stock is selected from the best known Woollen Manufacturers in England and Scotland, and it is replenished by regular shipments of New Goods. In style and quality it will be found equal to the best West-End houses in London, and the prices quoted will bear very favourable comparison with them.

A. AND L.'S SPECIALITIES.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.	a.
Twist Tweed, strong and useful, not very stout. The suit of Double or Single breasted, Sac Coat and Trousers	25	0
India Tweed, made of beautifully soft wool, very light and comfortable. The suit as above	30	0
Blue S-rge, indigo-dyed in the Yarn, perfectly fast in color, durable and wearable in all seasons. The suit as above	30	0
Best Angolas, first class quality, new patterns, thoroughly shrunk, and strongly recommended for general wear	30	0
	35	0
	40	0
Warm Suits, made from stout Angola or Bannockburn Cheviots, suitable for the hills or a sea journey	40	0
	45	0
	52	0

FROCK COATS.

For Special Wear, "Garden Parties," &c.		
The best Black and Blue diagonal and fancy Mats, West of England manufacture, made and finished in first class style	40	0
	45	0
	50	0
The finest Black or Blue Venetian or Broadcloth, finished as above	50	0
	55	0

CRICKETING OR GYMKHANA SUITS.

Best white wool, thoroughly shrunk, Double or Single Breasted Sac Coat and Trousers	20	0
Shirt of thinner texture, collar attached	9	0

RIDING TROUSERS OR BREECHES.

Are cut on improved principles, to fit the figure, and ensure comfort and support.

The Best Chipping Norton Whip Cords in plain Drab and Grey mixtures, very tough and agreeable to wear, per pair	24	0
The Best Melford Cord, recommended for very hard wear, seve al shades of color, in different sized cords	28	0
White Cotton Cord, a good washing material for Trousers only	4	6
Gaiters, made from any of the above	6	0

CHOLERA BELTS.

Our Cholera Belts are cut on the same system as the best Riding Belts ; they give support to those leading an active life and prevent a sudden chill. They are far superior to and less bulky than the old cummerbund and are made of a double substance of Flannel	3	8

COMFORTABLE FITTING TROUSERS.

All our trousers are scientifically cut, and made up in the strongest and most approved style, a perfect fit is always guaranteed, Light India Tweed or Serge per pair	12	0
Superfine Angola, in every variety of pattern, and substance, specially selected for Indian wear, strongly recommended	16	0
The very best Angola, in Light and pretty patterns, the correct thing for occasional and special wear per pair	18	0

MORNING OR VISITING COAT.

A most useful garment, one that can be worn on all special occasions.

The Best Black and Blue Diagonals, and Fancy Mats, of best cut, make and finish	36	0
	45	0
Vests to match single breasted	9	0
The Finest Black or Blue Venetian, or Broad cloth, Morning Coats	40	0
	45	0
	50	0
Vests to match single breasted	14	0

Black French Merino, very thin and cool	Rs.	a. 22 0
Vests to match		7 0
Sac Coats, Double or Single Breasted ; a very comfortable and useful garment made from any of the above Mats and Diagonals		26 0

DRESS SUITS.

Best Superfine West of England Venetian or Ladies' Cloth, light in texture, wool dyed, and finished in the best style	75	0
Do. do. Lined Silk	85	0
Dress Coat, Lined Silk	50	0
„ Vest	14	0
„ Trousers	22	0
Black Doeskin Trousers, the best	26	0

WASHING MATERIALS.

These materials are the best procurable, and are shrunk as much as it is possible to shrink them in the piece.

Double or Single-breasted Sac Coat and Trousers of best white Drill	15	0
Superior Linen Drill	22	0
Stout Brown Holland	18	0
Fine unbleached Fe mish Linen	18	0
White Dinner Jacket-six for	24	0
Fine White Marcella Vests for full dress wear each	7	0
„ double breasted	8	0
White Linen Imperial each	5	0
„ double breasted	9	0
Fancy padded Drills, in various pretty tints	8	0

SHIKAR KIT.

Stout Hand-made Shikar Cloth, single breasted coat each	12	0
Norfolk Bronze of above	„ 14	0
Strong Belfast Brown Holland	„ 12	0
Norfolk Blouse of above	„ 14	0
Trousers „	„ 6	0
Moveable Pads for protecting the spine	„ 5	0

OVERCOATS.

Light Overcoats for evening wear, or wearing over a Dress Suit	23

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 10TH FEB. 1879.

REUTER'S commercial telegrams from London of Saturday's date do not alter a single quotation from the previous day, the only noticeable feature being a somewhat firmer report of the Liverpool Cotton Market, which closed with a hardening tendency. This is confirmed by private advices which ascribe the firmness to anticipations of smaller receipts at the American ports during the current week, and we hear that Good Omra. February-March shipment, Canal, is now quoted at 5d. per lb. sellers.

From New York, Saturday's telegrams quote ready Mid. Uplands unaltered at 9½ cents, but May shipment has advanced from 10·06 to 10·09 cents per lb. The receipts are as follows :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Saturday's Receipts.....	24,000	15,000	15,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,451,000	3,258,000	3,300,000

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.....	...	Dec.	Rs. 20,62,979
Do. Branches.....	...	Inc.	,, 5,32,057
Other Deposits.....	...	Dec.	,, 9,77,001
Government Securities	...	Dec.	,, 46,739
Cash Credits.....	...	Inc.	,, 93,374
Loans.....	...	Dec.	,, 13,30,901
Bills Discounted	...	Dec.	,, 6 62,412
Cash with Correspondents.....	...	Inc.	,, 2,61,326
Cash and Currency Notes	...	Dec.	,, 7,37,227

This return is not quite favourable as was generally expected outside, a further addition to the Cash Balance having been anticipated. Practically, however, the relative strength of the Bank has actually increased from the reduction of 20 lakhs in Loans and Discounts, and the Money Market therefore may not be unfavorably affected, although a Cash Balance of 127 lakhs is undoubtedly a very small reserve for this time of year.

EXCHANGE to-day has been somewhat irregular. In the morning the market opened with a very weak appearance, and the Banks were all buyers but unwilling sellers at a partial reduction of 1-16d. per Rupee. Later in the day, however, some of the Banks showed more disposition to draw at the top quotations, but as others continued to buy at the decline the practical result has been to diminish the difference betwixt Bank and Private Paper by 1-16d. per Rupee.

We have not heard of anything of an outside character to account for this irregularity unless it be a report that some messages give a lower quotation than Reuter for Bar Silver, but we have not been able to trace this to any reliable source.

Closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills, on demand	i.e. 7¼d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight.....	i.e. 7¼d.	,,
Credits, 4 ,, ,, ...	i.e. 7⅛ to 9-16d.	,,
Documents, 8 ,, ,, ...	i.e. 7 9-16d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ,, ...	2·06½	,,
Sovereigns each.....	Rs. 12-5	

On Calcutta there is no change to report, Demand being still 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight 1½ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady but quiet at previous prices, viz :—Fours Rs. 94½ to ¾, New Fours-and-a-half Rs. 99¾.

The SHARE MARKET shows no symptoms of improvement and any movement which takes place from day to day brings prices more in favour of buyers, who are, however, very chary of operating. Bank of Bombays are again ½ per cent. lower, the closing quotation being Rs. 676¼. In Mill shares we notice a decline of Rs. 15 in Dhurrumseys and Khandesh Spinning, and Rs. 5 in Orientals. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 5 higher, Bombay-Burmah Trading Co. Rs. 15 per share lower.

COTTON to-day has been very firm, and sellers, as a general rule, are asking an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but buyers do not seem inclined to follow the rise and the result is that only a very small business has been done. Prices up-country still continue about Rs. 5 per candy over Bombay quotations, and as receipts are not increasing as they ought, it almost seems as if this discrepancy was to be maintained throughout the season. The following are about buyers' prices at the close, but there are no sellers at the rates :—

F. G. F. Hinguhaut, ready	Rs. 206	per Candy
Good Broach (March).....	204	,,
Good Oomra ,, ...	189	,,
F. G. F. ,, ...	184	,,
G. F. ,, ...	179	,,

SEEDS are unaltered throughout. The only business of any importance doing is in Gingelly, other descriptions being in extremely light supply.

FREIGHTS have not undergone any improvement as yet. For Liverpool by sail, tonnage is freely offering at 22s. 6d. and by steam the nominal rate is 23s. 9d. per ton, but a large line could probably be shipped on more favourable terms. Some business has been done for Adriatic ports at 35s., payable here and for Havre at 30s., payable at port of discharge.

PIECE GOODS are dull and depressed. Prices in a number of instances may be called quite nominal owing to the absence of business, and there is no sign of improvement in the immediate future. For local manufactures the demand may be almost said to be at a standstill, and notwithstanding the large number of mills which have stopped working, stocks continue to increase. A movement is now on foot amongst the going concerns to adopt short time, the proposal being to close entirely on Saturdays and Sundays.

COALS are unaltered, no new business being reported.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. s.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	676¼
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	500	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India.	37,320	425	412·10	6 do	108

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	..	50
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p.a.		17½
Alfred Mills Co.....	350	1,000	1,000	50 p.a.		925
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p.a.		1,175
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2 p.ct		60
Bhowmuggur M. and F. Company	200	2,000		40 p.a.		800
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.a.		725
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	200	all	15 p.a.		60
Broach Mills	1,000	500	all	20 p.a.		40
Colaba S. and W. Co. ...	960	1,000	all	25 p.a.		55
Cooria S. and W. Co. ...	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.a.		725
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. a.		525
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.a.		460
Empress S. and W. Co...	700	500	400	..		385
Fleming S. and W. Co...	3,750	500	all	40 p.a.		15
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.a.		760
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	972	1,000	all	30 p.a.		725
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..		475
Jawraj Balloo Mills	780	1,000	all	35 p.a.		610
Khandesh Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50 p.a.		700
K. Mucunjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.a.		510
Madras Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.a.		1,100
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	50	..		5
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	25p.a.		80
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	40p.a.		1,030
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.a.		900
Managon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..		160
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	30 p.		625
Nerlad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..		10
Nicol Press Manufactoring Co., Ld.....	600	7,000	all	..		30
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	10 p.a.		12
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.a.		565
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75		326
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.a.		725
Soondercabs Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	75 p.a.		500
Do do. 1 Share..	500	1,000	250	125 p.a.		185
Shalopore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p.a.		710
Victoria Mills	559	1,000	all	25 p.a.		500

* For Share or a half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	4,000	3,000	all	15 p.a*	780
Four Land and Fleet Co. Limited	7,800	150	all	4 p. a.	110
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	550
Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.a.	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.a.	1,715
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250p. a.	3,000
Bombay Gas Company.	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	..	300
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	190
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	48
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	1½ xd
Prince of Wales Insurance Company.....	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. s.	1,000
Thacker and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	..	100
Treacher and Co....	1,999	500	all	62½ p. s.	65½
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	2,000	250	all	p. ct	190

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 8th Feb. as compared with the statement issued on the 1st February :—

LIABILITIES.	1st Feb. Rs.	8th Feb. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities.....	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	60,62,289	39,39,310
Do do. at Branches	10,89,104	16,21,161
Other Deposits	1,50,90,222	1,41,13,221
Post Bills.....	47,870	52,760
Cash Credits, undrawn.....	4,57,429	5,38,263
	3,48,86,914	3,24,64,715
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	28,31,636	27,84,897
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise.....	20,44,250	21,37,624
Loans on Security of do. do.....	52,84,163	39,53,282
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,976	3,188
Bills Discounted	1,05,53,489	99,01,047
Stamps	2,976	3,004
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,43,373		
Amount applied in reduction 1,80,000	3,48,373	3,48,373
Sallion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents.....	3,63,199	6,84,525
Cash and Currency Notes.....	1,54,46,092	1,27,98,795
	3,48,86,914	3,24,64,715

THE CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

(Nicholl and Co.'s Financial Circular for January.)

THE new year opened with the rates for money hardening, the pressure in the open market keeping the charges for accommodation in the bazaar on a level with those obtaining in the Banks. During the first three weeks of January the official minimum was raised from 5 to 8 per cent., but no further enhancement has since been found necessary, notwithstanding the recent heavy drain on the Bank's resources, which reduced the cash balance at Head office to 67½ lakhs. The stringency in the bazaar is now passing away, as evidenced by the change in the outside market being 1 to 2 per cent. below the recent highest point.

The demand arose out of heavy requirements for up-country and for remittances to the Rice Ports, and the value of money was upheld indirectly by uneasiness in native quarters, and the unabated loss of confidence which followed recent disasters in Bombay ; the effect of the tightness of money was to check the demand for imported goods, and to restrict export business, notwithstanding signs of returning activity in the home markets for Indian produce. As greater ease set in towards the end of the month, a healthier tone and a better disposition to do business supervened, but to no marked extent.

One of the effects of dearer money has been a sensible improvement in sterling exchange, which has been strengthened by a simultaneous rise in the price of Bar Silver, the quotation for which a month ago was 49¾d. ; on the 22nd it was reported to have touched 51d., but the closing rate is 50d. On the 2nd, 40 lakhs of Council Bills were allotted at 1-6⅝ ; 35 lakhs on the 15th fetched 1-6 13/16 ; on the 15th a sudden rebound raised the rate to 1-7 5/16, and on the 22nd to 1-7⅜ to 1-7 7/16. The last issue on the 29th was at 1-7¼. The rate for Demand Bank Bills, which a month ago was 1-6¾, touched during the month 1-7 9/16, but the rate is now somewhat weaker.

Government paper during the greater part of the month has been dull owing to the consecutive weekly rise in the Bank rate, the difficulty of obtaining advances upon it, and the stringency of the money market. At the close the quotations are much firmer, and tendency of prices decidedly upward, there being but little left in the hands of dealers, and a disinclination on the part of sellers to accept quotations. There has been every disposition shown by speculators to keep down quotations, but with abundant means forthcoming, and a probable early reduction of the Bank rate, it is not likely that present quotations will be allowed to last much longer. The Government has issued its last notification with respect to the 5½ per cent. Loan, the balance of which will be paid off on the 1st May next.

There has been but little movement in the Share Market. Bank of Bengal shares have been in active demand at advancing prices ; Coal, Jute, and Spinning Companies have held a strong position, but Tea stocks have been neglected.

Advices from home regarding Indigo, Cotton, and other Indian produce are re-assuring, but those regarding Tea, sales are not so satisfactory : the deliveries have been good, but prices low. The effect has been to check transactions in Tea scrips even of good and promising concerns. The impression that the Tea industry has been overdone is not shared in by planters and others competent to form an opinion in the matter. Properly manufactured Indian Tea will hold its own in the London market against Teas of China and Japan growth, and with the increase in production there is more than a proportionate increase in consumption. It is not unlikely that a Tea crisis, similar to that which prevailed in 1866-67, may occur, so many gardens having been opened out without due consideration of the question of labour, and the increased rate at which it has to be imported. These considerations, together with the obstacles thrown into the way of planters by Government, are sufficient to make one temporarily lose heart in this industry, but the time for its being an *overdone* industry is yet very far distant.

The failure of the *rubbee* harvest has been apprehended owing to the want of rain in the Central Provinces and the North-West, but satisfactory reports of the state of the crops from other parts of the country and Burmah have tended greatly to allay misgivings which might otherwise have been serious.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. CALCUTTA, 547 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 40 deck passengers.

THE s. s. ESTEPONA, 676 tons, Captain J. Betham, which arrived in harbour on the 9th inst. from Calcutta, 20th Jan., brought a general cargo and 16 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain A. Russell, arrived in harbour on the 9th inst. from Mozambique, Zanzibar, and Goa, with a General cargo and 28 deck passengers.

THE SHIP J. G. PENDLETON, 982 tons, Captain W. W. V. Nicholls, which arrived in harbour on the 9th inst. from New York, brought a cargo of 30,000 cases kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Mr J. Soares.

THE SHIP STAR OF BRUNSWICK, 1,636 tons, Captain D. D. Timothy, which arrived in harbour on the 9th inst. from Moulmein 11th May, brought a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Mr Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. CANARA, 1,229 tons, Captain J. C. Sharp, arrived in harbour on the 9th inst. from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr A. Whaley, Mrs Tait, 2 Dosas, a lady and two children, Lady Maracas, 3 rank and file and 3 women of the 2-7th Regt., and 15 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. KHUNDALLA, 1,318 tons, Captain W. Wicks, sailed yesterday for Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Surg. Sargent, Mr. J. J. de P. Rapose, Mr. H. de Arpoove, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Manockjee Petonjee, three Inspectors, Mrs. Soars, a lady, two gentlemen, and 604 deck passengers.

THE s. s. PRESNITZ, Captain Purvis, which arrived in harbour on the 7th inst. from London, 25th Dec., brought the following cargo :—1,025 kegs red lead, 62 packages earthen and glassware, 368 cases wine, 333 cases wine and spirit, 31 cases piece goods, 100 cases brandy, 10,249 bars and 6 bundles iron, 53 cases cologne, 156 casks beer, 213 cases geneva, 60 matches, 50 kegs lead ore, 28 cases soap, 10 cases gin, 84 kegs nails, 131 cases oilmanstores, 101 cases provisions, 25 cases cement, 20 cases brass, and some packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
9	Akola (s)	Russell	Quilimane, Jan 11.
,,	Canara (s)	Sharp.....	Calcutta, Jan 17.
10	Calcutta (s)	Smith.....	Busorah.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
10	Landore	Anderson ...	Amhurst.
,,	Melpomene	Leach	Callao.
,,	Mongolia (s)	Coleman	Southampton.
,,	Khundalla (s).....	Wicks	K. Coast & Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Thibet, to China.
Steamer Canara, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Calcutta, to the P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Knight Companion, to Liverpool.
Ship Narcissus, to London.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.		
8	Rajpootana, from Calcutta and northern Ports	Calcutta, & N. P.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.		
8	Chinsura (s).....	Rangoon & N. P.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Rajpootana, from Calcutta and northern Ports, to-day :—From Coonjapoore—Mr F Felix. From Visagapatam—Mr Geo Meppen and two Misses Meppen, Mrs Hodson and servant. From Coconada—Two Misses Heiden, Mrs Cresswell, and two Misses Hulmer.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1226 Bellona (s), Breen—Lyon & Co.
1378 Trentham Hall (s), Shaw—W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1613 Evesham Abbey, Westlake—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1469 Knight Companion, Yeo—Sir C Forbes & Co.
1235 Macdiaff, Daljarno—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR LONDON.

1270 Narcissus, McIntosh—W and A Graham & Co.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

2099 Mirzapore (s), Parish—Mails, 24th March.

FOR LONDON VIA CAPE.

392 Oribe, Hoare—Edward Bates & Co.
442 Salado, Milne—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR LONDON AND HAVRE.

1695 Scotland (s), James—N. Manuckjee & Co.

FOR HAVRE VIA CAPE.

1555 Cumberland, Farquhar—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1293 H. McGilvery, Blake—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

1487 Glenlyon, Harding.

FOR GENOA, NAPLES AND MARSEILLES.

1454 Macedonia (s), Laird—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1423 Scindia (s), Windham—McCallock Beyts and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1671 Thibet (s), Torbock—Mails, 18th February.

FOR JEDDAH.

1198 Ben Gloe (s), Buchanan—M. Nusserwanjee & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

967 Lady Melvile, Hauson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1954 Surat (s), Breeze—Mails, 17th February.

NOT FIXED.

1087 Abercrue, Evans—The Captain.
1426 Alice Buck, Harriman—Farnham & Co,
449 Allendale, Chappel—The Captain.
1267 Annie Lyle, English—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1650 British Enterprise, Davis—N Manuckjee Patit.
1550 Blairgowrie, Dark—J. Soares.
1466 Buckinghamshire, Massey.
2696 Bauganville, Defevere.
955 Bertha, Crockett—The Captain.
1418 Bald of Bath, Whitmore—The Captain.
1698 Celia (s), Holmes—Benn, Ashley & Co.
1135 Cambridge, Hill—The Captain.
965 Contest, James—The Captain.
717 Corinna, Josselyn—Bell, Brandenburg & Co.
1600 Duncow, Large—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1231 Dumfriesshire, Greig—The Captain.
994 Fleur de Lis, Gordon—Killick, Nixon and Co.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—F. and O. Co.
1225 Greenock, Slater—The Captain.
875 Hougoumont, Singer—W. M. Macaulay & Co.
1040 Henrietta, Kelly—M. Nusserwanjee & Co.
402 Hermione, Milner—The Captain.
585 Jungfrau, Lawson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1011 James Edward, Brooks—The Captain.
817 James Groves (s), Darley—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
982 J. G. Pendleton, Nickols—J. Soares.
1199 Killoran, Love—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1430 Lucile, Scott—W and A Graham & Co.
1037 Natant, Walker—The Captain.
969 Osprey, Rudner—B. R. Pestonjee.
1061 Presnitz (s), Purvis—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1136 Romania, Jack—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1400 Rockhurst, McIntyre—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1542 Raphael, Sherman—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1757 Shakespear, McGregor—The Captain.
749 Spartan, Crosby—W and A Graham and Co.
1636 Star of Burnswick, Timothy—M. Nusserwanjee.
901 Timour, Robbins—The Captain.
1090 Viren (s), Wilson—W and A Graham & Co.
714 Woodville, Nelson—The Captain.
1295 Whithier, Swap—The Captain.
1174 Xenia, Reynolds—The Captain.
936 Zephyr, Kurstcus—S. G. Evance.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia s—105 barrels green copperas, Bell Bradenburg and Co.
Trentham Hall s—507 bundles hoop iron, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co ; 80 kegs iron nails, Abdoolcador Habutbhoy ; 500 bundles sheet iron, Jewanjee Gustar.
Benledi s—341 bundles iron, Tyebally Essoofally.
Columbia s—250 casks pale ale, Wallace and Co.
Benarty s—150 casks pale ale, Wallace and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Blairgowrie—29 cases salt, Gulamally Jewanjee and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Corings—70 cases tobacco, Wallace and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—60 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 33 bales wool, Mowjee Munjee ; 40 bales wool, Lalljee Narrondjee ; 408 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co. ; 40 bales cotton, Lalchund Ramdyal.
Evesham Abbey—325 cwts myrabollams, Soorjee Canjee ; 120 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Talub Arbee.
Bellona s—70 bales wool, Laloobhoy Hurrichund.

FOR LONDON.

Mangolia s—3 cases shawls, Forbes and Co ; 4 cases shawls, David Sassoon and Co ; 1 box gold bars (Rs. 74,500), The National Bank ; 3 boxes gold bars (Rs. 2,97,000), The Agra Bank.
Khundala s—1 bundle gold coins (Rs. 500), Mackinon Mackenzie and Co.
Scotland s—5 bales hides, Remonbhoy Russoolbhoy ; 32 cwts E teeth, Khimsjee Veerbhan ; 44 cwts E teeth, Marvally Soomar ; 2 cwts E teeth, Shuriff Durvesh ; 34 cwts E teeth, and 3 bales hides, Sulaman Noor Mahamed ; 854 cwts cardamoms, Hurvey Ebhajee Rahmans, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.
Salado—23 bales hides, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola and Co.
Oribe—11 bales hides, Khan Mahamed Nensey.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Surat s—167 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.
Macedonia s—5,577 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Macedonia s—1,999½ cwts linseed and 900 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Scindia s—2 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Surats—200 bags coffee, P and O S N Co ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Surat s—200 bags coffee, P and O S N Co ; 350 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Macedonia s—1,000 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Mangolia s—5 bales silver coins (Rs 23,500) David Sassoon and Co.

HIGH COURT—FEBRUARY 11.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Summary Suit.

85-79—Shamrao P—Bal Mungesh Wagle vs Pandurung Jewba Sungsira].

Short Causes.

617-78—Rimington, H and C—W M Macaulay and another vs F Bromley.
656-78—Shapurjee and T—Lalljee Narronjee and others vs Nursey Keesowjee and others.
7-79—Shapurjee and T—Cassinath Trimbuk Telang vs Khunderao Lakshman Kulwarni and another.
20-79—Bhaishunker N—Keesowjee Jadowjee vs Veerjee Jairam and another—Crawford and B.
47-79—In person—Hajarimul Motajee and others vs Cowasjee Jehangir Jussawala. Summary Suit.
68-79—Crawford and B—Abdoola Dawood vs Memon Jooma Succoor.
79-79—Janardhan J—Bhewa Tanajee Nacwa vs Dewjee Dantulee Salvi—M H Khan.
82-79—Lynch and T—C H Reynolds and another vs Sewjee Ramjee.
84-79—In person—Lambs Curson Dewsoor vs Bai Bayabai.
86-79—Shamrao P—Bal Mungesh Wagle vs Savitribai and another.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

248-78—Smith and F—The New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy S and W Company vs Joseph Abramovitz and another—Rimington, H and C and in person.
546-78—Jefferson and F—Hussonally Mools Hakimjee vs The Manchester and Bombay S M Company, Ld.—Smith & F.
717-76—Smith and Cushrowjee and Dhanjeebhoy and others —Lynch and T, H C and L and in person.
463-78—Macfarlane and G—Narrondass Assoo vs Dhurrumsey Assoo—Prescot and W.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

402-78—Chalk and W—Gujanund Crushnarao vs Vithuldass Nurrotumdass and others—B. N. and W and P.
405-78—Shapurjee and T—Premchand Premchand vs Ruttonsey Heerjee—Shamroo P.
406-78—Macfarlane and G—Janmahomed Khalukdina and others—vs Puddumsey Lukhumsey and others—Birmingon H and C.
582-78—In person—Moroba Purshotum vs Laxmibai—In person.
564-78—Bhalshunker N—Dewsey Ahmed vs Ghunsey Kessow and others—H Bicknell.
505-78—Chalk and W—S I Wool vs The Manchester and Bombay S and W Company—Smith and F.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 9.

Mathews, Captain, 2nd Queens, on duty, from Poona.
Curtis, Captain, 25th Regt, on sick leave, from Peshawar.
Fordyce, Lieut, 4th Bombay N I, on sick leave, from Satara.
Sargent, Surg, on duty, from Surat.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 10.

Wilson, Captain, 13th Bombay N I, on sick leave, to England.
Reid, Lieut Col, 12th Bombay N I, on furlough, to England.
Sargent, Surg, on duty, to Bhooj.
Worthy, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Cawnpore.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Feb. 8.)

Nagpur, 3rd February 1879.

Two months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Major Brooke, Deputy Commissioner, Betul.

Mr S Ismay, c s, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Betul.

Two months and twenty-seven days' privilege leave of absence is granted to Colonel Playfair, Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore.

Major Hogg, Officiating Judge Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner.

Mr Berry, c s, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Judge Small Cause Court.

Mr C W McMinn, c s, whose services have been placed by the Government of India at the disposal of this Administration, is posted to Jubbulpore as Deputy Commissioner, Betul.

Major Plowden, Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, is transferred to the Balaghat District.

Major Repton, Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat, is transferred to the Nimar District.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North Western Provinces Gazette, Feb. 8.)

Lieut-Col Dalmahoy, Officiating Deputy Inspector General of Police of the N-W Provinces, privilege leave for three months.

Mr Kilvert, Assistant Superintendent, Tarai, privilege leave for three months.

The Rev A Ramsay, Chaplain of Cawnpore, furlough to Europe for two years.

Mr F R Redfern, Assistant Commissioner, Khera, furlough to Europe for nineteen months.

Mr Growse, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, to be confirmed in that appointment.

Mr Darby, Officiating Joint Magistrate, 1st grade, to be confirmed in that appointment.

Mr Aikman, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to be a Joint Magistrate of the 2nd grade.

Mr Holderness, Officiating Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, N-W Provinces, to officiate as Secretary.

Mr Howe, Engineer-in-Chief, Central Circle, Provincial Railway Survey Extension, is appointed to carry out the project for the drainage and water supply in the Benares Municipality in addition to his present duties.

Captain Little, S C, Executive Engineer, is posted temporarily to the Public Works Secretariat on special duty.

Furlough to Europe for eight months is granted to Mr Fitz-James, Executive Engineer, Benares Provincial Division.

Lieut Harrison, R E, 2nd Assistant Principal, Thomason College, will officiate as 1st Assistant Principal during the absence of Captain A Cunningham, R E, on deputation.

In consequence of the transfer of Colonel J O Mayne, Superintending Engineer, the following permanent promotions are hereby made :—Colonel Davidson, R E, to Superintending Engineer, 1st grade ; Lieut-Col Craster, R E, to Superintending Engineer, 2nd grade ; Lieut-Col Thomason, R E, to Superintending Engineer, 3rd grade.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette, February 5.)

Mr Quinn, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Durbhunga, is allowed furlough for a period of seven months.

The service of Mr Bisley, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue and General Departments, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr Bolton, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is appointed to act as Under-Secrary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue and General Departments.

Mr Kean, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Chumparun, is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Monghyr.

Mr Gordon, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed furlough to Europe for a period of two years.

Mr Gordon, Officiating Assistant and Joint-Sessions Judge, Darjeeling and Julpigoree, is appointed to act as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade in Dinagepore

Mr Towers is appointed to be Judge of the principal Courts of Small Causes at Nudea and Jessore and Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Kishnaghur Ranaghat, and Meherpore, but to continue to act, until further oders, as Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

The services of Mr Porteous, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Bengal Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr Garrett, Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, is allowed furlough to Europe for a period of 15th months.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, January 30.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

21st Fusiliers—Lieut Kelly to be Adjutant, vice Yule, promoted.

6th N I—Lieut Boileau, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, vice Birch, permitted to retain the appointment provisionally.

Lieut Westmoreland, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant.

37th N I—Captain Sir C H Leslie, Bart, Wing Officer, to retain the appointment of Adjutant on promotion, as a temporary arrangement, no qualified subaltern being available.

The name of Captain W E Twyning, 18th Foot, is to be removed from the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depots.

In continuation of G O C C dated 2nd Jan, the names of the following officers are added to the list of those detailed for duty with a Transport corps in the field :—

Capt and Bt Lt Col E M Cherry, 1st Madras Light Cavy ; Captain A W Foord, 14th Madras Native Infy ; Captain W H Browne, 18th Native Infantry ; Captain J E Baines, 24th Foot ; Captain A K Abbott, 42nd Native Infanty ; Lieut D MacK D Waterfield, Royal Horse Artillery ; Lieut S K Harries, 11th Foot, and Lieut C S Cumberland, 39th Foot.

The undermentioned candidates, who appeared for examination in the native languages, held on the 6th instant, before quarterly local committees, are declared to have passed the Higher standard in Hindostanee :

Lieut A G B Ternan, probationer 7th N I, 51st Foot.
Lieut W A Urquhart, R A.
Lieuts G F C Mackenzie and R B Adams, 12th Foot.
Sub-Lieut G H Watson and Private J Carroll, 39th Foot.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut St George, 14th Foot, is directed to proceed to Aden to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, into which he has been recently promoted.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. SEXTON, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 10th February 1879.

1. The Fort Companies with the Band will Parade in Full Dress with arms and accoutrements at the Apollo Bunder, on the arrival of the Mail Steamer being signalled to pay the proper compliment to General Ulysses Grant, Ex-President of the United States, on landing. The firing of the signal gun, so be the signal to Parade. The Mail steamer is expected on Wednesday morning early or Tuesday evening.

2. Pte Earn

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

THE AFGHAN WAR.

NEWS FROM THE KHYBER PASS.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 10.

A force marched on the 8th instant into the Kama Valley, but the enemy, having received information during the night, had taken to the hills. Some few shots were exchanged with Cavalry skirmishers and the Artillery fired a couple of rounds. Part of the force returned; the remainder bivouacked across the Kunar river. The Mohmunds had plundered, but suffered some loss from villagers. Captain Tucker had arrived at Jallalabad with the Zakka Kheyl Maliks to make terms. General Macpherson returned to Jallalabad on the 8th inst. with remainder of the force. All the Mohmunds had left the flat country and taken to the hills.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 9.

The definitive treaty of peace which was signed yesterday evening recognises the treaty of Berlin and annuls the treaty of San Stefano. An indemnity of 300 millions of paper roubles is agreed to, the settlement of which will take place later on.

THE ACCIDENT ON BOARD H. M. S. THUNDERER.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

The report issued by the Admiralty on the bursting of the gun on board H.M.S. Thunderer whilst at gun practice at Ismid on January 2nd, states that the gun had been loaded but missed fire, it was then reloaded, the original charge not having been withdrawn, so that at the next discharge both charges were fired off, with the result of bursting the gun.

Consols closed at 96¼.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, FEB. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer El Dorado, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here to-day.

SUEZ, FEB. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday.

ADEN, FEB. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Patna, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left to-day.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

The Bombay Mails of the 20th ultimo, via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

The heavy Mails of the 13th ultimo arrived at Southampton to-day per P. and O. steamer Kasghar.

LONDON, FEB. 8, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats unchanged.

Bar Dholera	4 5-16d.
Exchange on 60 days' sight	1-7 3-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75
4½ per cent. do.	80
3 per cent. Consols for account.	96¼
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872	113
Bar Silver	49⅞
Oriental Bank Shares	£33
Chartered ,,	£19-10
Do. Mercantile ,,	£20-10
Hongkong and Shanghai Shares	£33

Departures—Swiftsure and Royal Ministrel.

STEAMER REPORTS.

Cable Madras-Penang temporarily interrupted.

THE Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce remitted yesterday to the Lord Provost of Glasgow the sum of £292-10-6, being the amount subscribed here for the City of Glasgow Bank Relief Fund. The account in the Bank of Bombay is still open, and intending subscribers should pay in the amount of their subscriptions at once.

WE are informed that there will be no parade of the Volunteers next Saturday afternoon, in consideration of the races being held that day and of the Volunteer Ball the previous evening.

WE notice, from a Regimental Order by Col. SEXTON, which we publish this morning, that the Volunteers are to parade at the Apollo Bandar, on the arrival of the incoming Mail, in honour of General Grant, ex-President of the United States, who is a passenger by this steamer.

YAKUB KHAN gave small presents to the remnants of the Cavalry regiments which returned from Kandalar, and complimented them on having fought, although not supported by their officers. Some Bajauris and Mohmunds under Mullah Khaleel have assembled at Murdadand, twelve miles from Kamah, but no serious disturbance is anticipated. Abdullah Mir's son, Ahmed Sipah, and Serferaz Malikhdin-Kheyl, the malcontent Afridi headmen, have reached Jallalabad. Wali Mahomed Zika-Kheyl is also expected.

DR. C. W. OWEN is appointed to be the medical officer in attendance on the clerks attached to the Government of India Officer at Simla during the ensuing season. He will also carry on the duties on which he was engaged last year as special assistant to the Sanitary Commissioner.

THE following movements of troops are being carried out. The 9th Lancers are sending a Squadron to General Roberts's force to relieve the Squadron of the 10th Hussars, which rejoins its Regiment with the Peshawur Valley Field Force. The 12th Foot left Rawul Pindi on the 28th January for Nowshera. The 67th Foot from Bangalore left Rawul Pindi on the 27th for Lawrencepur and the front, and have relieved the 92nd Highlanders, who have moved up to Kohat. A strong detachment of Sappers and Miners is *en route* from Roorkee for Jallalabad.

CAPTAIN A. B. ABBOTT, on special duty at Jhallawar in Rajputana, is going home on furlough, and Captain D. Robertson succeeds him.

LIEUTENANT A. B. THORNTON, lately returned from furlough, is appointed to be Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Morar.

THE Viceroy's Legislative Council, which was to meet to-morrow, has been postponed to Wednesday week.

THE Berlin *Borsen Zeitung* mentions that the authorities of the Austrian mint, after an enormous amout of silver having recently been sent there for coinage for speculative purposes, have finally resolved upon measures which possibly may only form an introdution to a thorough suspension of the coinage of silver. The result has been that the directors of the principal mint in Vienna issued on the 2nd January the following circular to the Vienna banks and bankers:—"The transmission of silver bars to the principal mint for coinage has lately assumed such dimensions that the plant, the machines, and apparatus, are insufficient, in spite of all possible efforts, to satisfy properly and with credit all the demands for coining, which already extend far into 1879. Under these circumstances, we cannot possibly state any fixed time for the coinage of any bars which may be sent in the future. Therefore, we have the honour to inform you that from to-day the principal mint cannot receive any further notices or actual supplies of silver bars or other silver until further notice, so that any quantity of the same which is sent will be returned."

THE following letter from A. Mackenzie, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, was addressed to the Director of Public Instruction:—"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 20th January, bringing to notice the fact that Miss Kadambini Bose, a pupil of the Bethune School in Calcutta, has successfully passed the entrance examination of the Calcutta University in the second division, failing to attain a place in the first division by one mark only. This is the first occasion on which a young native lady has passed any University examination, and the Lieutenant-Governor is accordingly pleased, on your recommendation, to sanction the creation of a special junior second grade scholarship of the value of Rs. 15 a month for Miss Bose's benefit, to be tenable by her for a period of two years provided she continues her studies in some institution approved of by you. The Lieutenant-Governor also sanctions your proposal to establish permanently three junior scholarships of the first, second, and third grades respectively, to be awarded annually to successful female candidates at the entrance examination, and to be tenable by them for two years on the conditions named above. The Lieutenant-Governor further authorizes you to award to Miss Kadambini Bose a present of books to the value of Rs. 50."

THE *Indian Daily News*—If Lord Cranbrook's promise to the Manchester deputation "to examine into the defects of the Cotton Frauds Act" is to be taken *au pied de la lettre*, and he really means to examine, his lordship will have a tolerably heavy task before him. The first defect of that Act exists in its title, the last in the last line, and each section between the title, and the end is a defect. The whole Act, in fact, is a "defect," gross, open, palpable as a mountain. It is one of those enactments, which are hurried into life in a moment of speculation, and whose existence is justified only by the continuance of the speculation out of which they were born. This Act may have done good service, when it was first passed, and perhaps for some time afterwards; it certainly did some harm. But in any case, it has no longer a *raison d'etre*, and might, with advantage, be consigned to the limbo of obsolete and time-expired laws. There is, if anything, less pretext in these days for a Cotton Frauds Act, than there is for an Act to prevent the adulteration of jute, or wheat, or any other staple of Indian export. and that members of departments require to be paid, but we are not inclined to support the existence of obnoxious laws merely for such a purpose as this, laudable as it may be in itself. The Indian cotton trade has difficulties enough to contend against, without the additional difficulty of expensive protection given by a well-intentioned Government, under conditions which make protection a calamity.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*:—With the exception of a few Barakzyi Sirdars to whom the Amir has not given cause of mortal offence, all classes of the population rejoice in his downfall, while the mercantile classes would contentedly acquiesce, if they did not absolutely rejoice, in the assumption of permanent sovereignty by England. The Durranies forming a third portion of the population were exempt from the poll-tax, and otherwise suffered less from the tyranny of the Amir. They have, too, strong pride of race and would prefer a native ruler; they are by no means sorry, all the same, to see the Amir and his family turned out by us, but still would now like to be left to fight out the question of future Government for themselves. Everything seems to show that the Amir's Government has been rotten for years. His army, though its numbers were exaggerated by common report, was still far beyond his means, as soon as his subsidy from India ceased; nor could he adequately replenish his exhausted exchequer even by the most oppressive taxation on every possible article of consumption or commerce, the dues on British trade being especially heavy.

THE *Englishman*:—The protest of the British Indian Association against the Factory Bill is entitled to the more weight, that the matter is one in respect of which, if there had been any ground for interference, the prejudices of the Association might have been expected to be all on the side of protective legislation. Millowners, on this side of India at least, are still for the most part Europeans, while mill-hands are entirely natives of the country, with whom the Association might be expected to sympathise, yet the protest insists strongly, not only on the absence of all necessity for interference, but on the liberal character of the treatment of millhands by their employers; on the favourable contrast which their condition presents to that of the mass of natives of the class to which they belong, whether as regards health or as regards material prosperity; on the civilising influence and economic benefit of the mills, and on the injurious tendency of any such attempt to dictate terms between employers and employed as the Bill contemplates. The Association point out with much force that the effect of the measure would ultimately be the impoverishment of those whom it is intended to benefit. "Either," they say, "the mill-owners must considerably raise the cost of establishment in order to supply the labour which will be withdrawn in consequence of reduced hours, or they must lower the wages of the operatives. The first it would be idle to expect, for the mill-owners must have a fair margin of profit. As matters now go, they labour under great disadvantages; they have to import machinery from Europe, and in doing so they have to pay dearly for freight and exchange; then in setting up machines and getting them repaired they have to bear heavier charges than their competitors in the United Kingdom, for here European mechanical skill is much dearer than there, and the cost of supervision is also much greater here than there. But the only compensation they have is the comparative cheapness of Indian labour. If this advantage be taken away by annoyecessary interference with the hours of labour, they will suffer seriously in their pockets, and with them the general interests of the country will suffer. On the other hand, if the wages of labour should be reduced, the poor operatives would suffer." There can, of course, be no doubt that the operatives would suffer in any case—either by the reduction of their wages, or by their entire destruction through the cessation of a profitable source of employment. It remains to be seen whether the legislature will accord to the memorial of the Association that weight to which, as independent testimony from men who are in the best possible position to estimate the real bearings of the case, it is entitled; or whether the farcical character of our existing legislative system is to be emphasised in a more marked way than has ever been the case before.

BOMBAY.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March	Herminen ..... Kuhner.
Overture	La Dame Blanche ..... Boildieu.
Selection	Nabucodonosor ..... Verdi.
Waltz	Visionen ..... Gung'l.
Polka	Nightingale ..... Moos.
Galop	Iris ..... Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE Band of the Marine Battalion will play at the sports this evening and afterwards at the Rink.

GENTLEMEN of the Special Jury are required to be in attendance at the High Court to-day at 10 a. m.

WE have been requested to cancel the announcement that the race lotteries will be held in a tent on the Esplanade.

KEROSINE OIL.—The American ship J. G. Pendleton, which arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from New York, brought 30,000 cases kerosine oil.

THE ROOKMINIBAI DISPENSARY AT KALYAN.—During the month of January last, 427 patients were treated in this charitable institution, of whom 368 were new admissions (including one indoor patient), of which 302 were cured, 53 absented, and 72 are still under treatment. This includes 59 remaining from last month.

ASSAULT.—A Mahomedan, named Salla Druh, yesterday fined Rs. 20, or in default to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and further to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 200 to keep the peace, by Mr. W. Webb, on being adjudged guilty of voluntarily causing hurt to Moola Barna.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Alfred Eber and Christian Swanzger, seamen of the British ship Cambridge, were yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Merojee to one week's rigorous imprisonment each, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which they are articled seamen.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of Dhurma Mulla, who died on that morning from the effects of opium which he had voluntarily administered to himself on the day previous. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday on view of the body of a Parsee, named Sorabjee Carsetjee, a fitter in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, who was drowned in the sea at Back Bay whilst bathing there on the previous afternoon. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFTS.—A man, named Diago Antone DeSouza was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of three separate charges of theft of wearing apparel, the property of different parties, and was sentenced to an accumulated term of eight months' rigorous imprisonment. A reputed thief, named Valkhan Dasmahomed was also yesterday convicted by the same Magistrate of two separate charges of theft of copper vessels, the property of different parties. He was sentenced on one charge to be flogged 25 lashes, and on the other to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT KURRACHEE.—His Excellency Lieut.-General Ware, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, inspected the barracks and hospitals of the regiments at Kurrachee on the morning of the 4th instant, and left for Quetta the following morning, under a salute of 15 guns, accompanied by Colonel Justice, Brigadier General Burrows, Brigadier General Brooke, and Captain Spencer, A.-D.-C.—*Civil and Military Gazette* (Sind issue.)

THE GOVERNOR AT KURRACHEE.—We are glad to learn that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, before leaving Kurrachee, sent a donation of Rs. 100 to the Rev. J. Bambridge on behalf of the Mission School. His Excellency also made an entry in the visitors' book testifying to the efficient instruction given in this institution. In respect to the English teaching, this follows as a matter of course, as we need hardly remark upon the immense advantage possessed by the boys of the Mission School over other schools, in having such an able instructor as the Rev. Mr. Bambridge. We believe His Excellency was especially pleased with his visit to our Mission School.—*Id.*

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACES, 1879.

THE public are reminded that no one will be allowed on the course or in the enclosures without a ticket, which will be issued at the published rates on application to Mr. J. S. Maidment up to 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

Tickets will be sold at the different entrances on the days of the Races at the rates published for non-subscribers only.

G. F. BEVILLE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Honorary Secretary.

10th Feb., 1879.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Mongolia, Captain A. Coleman, sailed yesterday for Southampton with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr Booker and Capt Curtis.
For Brindisi—Col and Mrs Playfair.
For Aden—Hajee Essa.

WINDING UP OF THE NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, a petition for the winding up of the company by the court was heard before Sir Charles Sargent. Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy, appeared for the petitioners; and Mr. Russell (for Mr. Inverarity) for Mr. Mackintosh and others in support of the petition. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for Messrs. Gordon and DeMonte, the liquidators under the voluntary liquidation; and the Advocate General for Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, and Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy, creditors and shareholders, in support of Mr. Macpherson's application for the continuance of the voluntary liquidation under the supervision of the court. Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Payne, shareholders, appeared in person to support the winding up by the court.

Mr. Latham read the petition. There was no dispute about the rules of the court having been complied with. The petition was accepted by the Chief Justice on the 6th January last when the company was under voluntary liquidation. The majority of those interested were now in favour of a winding up by the court; and they did not believe the assets would pay the creditors in full. The interest of the shareholders was under the circumstances an infinitesimal one. The liquidators naturally preferred the continuance of the liquidation under the supervision of the court. It was not necessary to prove actual misconduct against the liquidators. The company was unable to pay its debts; and the petitioners were supported by several shareholders for a winding up by the court.

The Judge—If the company is insolvent, you are entitled to have it wound up by the court as a matter of right.

Mr. Latham proceeded to say that the debts were about eight lakhs of rupees. Opinions varied as to the value of the assets which the liquidators assessed at between seven and eight lakhs.

The Judge—What was the original value of the mills?

Mr. Macpherson—Thirteen lakhs exclusive of the building.

Mr. Latham said his clients affirmed that the present value was not more than sufficient to pay the debts.

Mr. Macpherson suggested that the value of the property be assessed by some independent person. His clients said there were more than sufficient assets to pay all the debts; but of course that was a disputed point. It would be more satisfactory to all the parties to nominate a competent person to value the property, and to be guided by his decision.

The Judge—I don't know where that extraordinary individual is? (A laugh.)

Mr. Latham suggested that Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Payne be nominated to value the property.

The Judge said he did not see what experience could make the gentlemen named experts in valuing mill property.

Mr. Latham stated that the company was started in 1870 with a capital of seven lakhs; and that in 1873 the shareholders authorised the directors to increase it to twelve lakhs by the issue of new shares of which, however, only 7,000 were taken up. The total capital at present was Rs. 8,40,030. It appeared the directors had borrowed Rs. 7,88,000. There were 20,000 spindles in the mills; and whereas the petitioners valued the property at Rs. 5,50,000, the liquidators and others who supported them valued it at Rs. 9,90,000. It was losing concern unable to pay its debts. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy was lately appointed the secretary and treasurer; and Mr. DeMonte, one of the liquidators was simply an employé of his. The learned counsel then read the affidavits filed on behalf of the respective parties; and concluded by asking that the company be wound up by the court.

Mr. Russell supported Mr. Latham's contentions, remarking that the valuation by the liquidators was excessively high. The learned counsel brought to the court's notice an important fact, namely, that in 1876 the directors themselves valued the property at Rs. 16 per spindle.

Mr. Payne, solicitor, gave certain reasons why he wished for a winding up by the court. Referring to several items of accounts made up by the directors, Mr. Payne pointed to the desirability of an investigation by a thoroughly independent person of the accounts of the company and of the mode in which enormous sums of money had been thrown away. He showed upon the accounts that the vaule at that time was put down at Rs. 15 per spindle.

The Advocate General and Mr. Macpherson, on the other hand, argued for the continuance of the liquidation under the supervision of the court, contending that the valuation by the liquidators was not excessively high, and that the assets would be more than sufficient to cover all the liabilities. Once his Lordship held that the company was not insolvent, there was no case for a winding-up by the court. The learned counsel contended that the assets were enough to pay all the debts in full.

His Lordship said he should scarcely feel justified in coming to the conclusion that the company was unable to pay its debts; yet, looking to the amount of mill property that had been thrown into the market within the last two or three months, he thought that it was property which might not pay the creditors in full. Taking the whole circumstances into consideration, his Lordship thought that he might best give effect to the wishes of the majority of the creditors and shareholders by directing that the winding up be continued under the supervision of the court, but on the condition that no contract be entered into for the sale or other disposal of the assets without the permission of the court, and that each creditor or shareholder be at liberty to apply to the court whenever he wished to do so. His Lordship thought no creditor could be prejudiced under such circumstances.

Mr. DeMonte consenting to retire from the liquidation even without remuneration for the period he had acted, it was ordered that the liquidation of the company be continued under the supervision of the court, Mr. J. Gordon being the sole liquidator. The costs of the parties except those of Mr. Inverarity's clients were to be paid out of the assets.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SEVENTH DAY, MONDAY, FEB. 10.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

THE following case was heard before his Lordship and a common jury:—

RAPE.

James George Ferrel, a European about twenty years of age, was charged with rape, attempt to comit rape, with indecent assault, and attempt to commit an indecent assault upon a European child said to be under ten years of age. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the circumstances of the case which, he said, were of a very disagreeable and painful character. In the charge, according to the terms of the Penal Code, the child was said to be under ten years of age, but as a matter of fact it would be proved that she was seven years of age. She resided with her parents in a house at Byculla; and in another house in the same compound the prisoner lived as a boarder of one Mrs. Clyde. The child used to go to the latter house for the purpose of playing with other children. On the evening of the 12th November last, she was in Mrs. Clyde's house alone with the prisoner in the room occupied by him. The prisoner then committed the offence. Three days afterwards the mother of the child observed that she could not walk properly; and on questioning her with the assurance that she should not beat her if she told the truth, ascertained the particulars of the offence which the prisoner had committed. The mother then went and beat prisoner with a stick, telling him "what a wretch" he was. Prisoner denied the impeachment. A report was made to the police, and the child was afterwards examined by Dr. Sidney Smith. The prisoner, who was arrested, was also examined; and the result of the examinations, and the proof as to the occurrences before the disease from which the prisoner suffered had been communicated to the child. That circumstance if proved would, said the learned counsel, be an important matter for the consideration of the jury. Mr. Kirkpatrick further addressed the jury at some length on the scope and meaning of the different sections of the Code under which the prisoner was indicted.

The first witness called was the child's mother, the wife of a driver in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway. She entered the court evidently in great mental pain, her eyes moist with tears. At the request of the jury she was accommodated with a chair while giving her evidence.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, Mr. Inverarity addressed the jury at some length on behalf of the defence, dwelling upon the improbabilities of the statements alleged for the prosecution, and the discrepancies in the evidence, especially as to the date when the offence is said to have been committed by the accused. He then proceeded to call witnesses for the defence, who were Mr. Chase, Mr. Walshe, the brother-in-law to the accused, and Mrs. Cragie, after which the counsel for the prosecution addressed the jury, and the Judge summed up the case. The jury, after retiring for about ten minutes, returned a verdict of guilty, when his Lordship sentenced the prisoner to a term of four years' rigorous imprisonment.

COL. WYNDHAM.—Many persons warned the Colonel that his balloon did not appear to be safe. He was advised to let it rise a little so that the public could see that it was split in several places, and then let it go with a couple of hundred pounds of sand in the car to ballast it, and to prove to the public that the ascent was feasible if the balloon had not been decayed by long keeping. He was dissuaded by most of those who knew him well enough to venture on offering him advice, against attempting an ascent, but he was obdurate. He said that he was bound to keep faith with the public; he did so, and we now lament the result. He appeared to be so thoroughly confident of success, as to completely dispel the doubts of most who spoke to him on the subject; though there were a few who felt almost certain that he was going if not actually to death at least to something very near thereto. The magistrates could in our opinion hardly have interfered, certainly not in the face of the fact that the Colonel was perfectly sober, and appeared to know very well what he was about.—*Bangalore Times.*

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is the list of business to be brought forward at the meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations to be held to-day (Tuesday), the 11th instant, at 11-30 a.m.:—

I.—The following papers will be presented to the Council:—

1. Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to prohibit the practice of Inoculation and to make the Vaccination of children in the town of Kurrachee compulsory.
2. Ditto ditto on the Bill to further amend Act XIII. of 1856.
3. Ditto ditto on the Bill to facilitate the introduction of the Bombay District Municipal Act into Sind.

II.—Bills and Orders of the Day.

1. Bill No. 3 of 1878.—A Bill to provide for the levy of fees for the use of Government Landing-places in the port of Kurrachee.—*Consideration of the Bill in detail.*
2. Bill No. 5 of 1878.—A Bill to prohibit the practice of Inoculation and to make the Vaccination of children in the town of Kurrachee compulsory.—*Second Reading.*
3. Bill No. 8 of 1878.—A Bill to further amend Act XIII. of 1856.—*Second Reading.*
4. Bill No. 10 of 1878.—A Bill to facilitate the introduction of the Bombay District Municipal Act into Sind.—*Second Reading.*

III.—Notice of Motion.—

1. The Honourable Mr. Gibbs will move for an extension of the time for receiving the Report of the Select Committee on the Bombay Port Trust Bill (No. 12 of 1878).

"OUR NEW PROVINCE."

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

MR. PHIL. ROBINSON, Special Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, who has returned to Lahore from Kandahar, gives us the following note on "our New Province," the Pishin Valley. "It measures about a hundred miles in length (that is, roughly speaking, from east to west) and some thirty in breadth, forming throughout a continuous cornfield with numerous villages—their walls and fortifications bearing witness to the miserable condition of the country under Kabul rule—and orchards scattered over it. From the rest of Afghanistan this valley is separated by the Khwaja Amran range which may therefore be called the northern frontier of Pishin—and between it and Beluchistan (on the south) stretches another range, none less as yet, while on the eastern horizon lies the black cloud of "Kakuristan," the hill country of the Kakurs and other Pathan banditti. Across these three mountain series there are seven practicable passes. Four of them—the Rogani, Gwaja, Khojak and Toba-Ghuzni—pierce the Khwaja Amran range and constitute the only outlets from Afghanistan along the whole southern frontier of that kingdom; two, the Murghi and the Ghazbaind passes, are the only two entrances into Beluchistan from the north, the seventh is the Tal-Chotiali pass, the only entrance into India from the south and north-east of Afghanistan. Now, all these seven passes converge on the Pishin valley and that within a space of fifty miles. I need hardly therefore point out the enormous strategic value of our new province, and had it not been that General Hamley in his recent lecture on the new frontier omits all reference to the Pishin Valley, I certainly should not have troubled you with this paragraph. But having spent several days in the valley in constant communication with the political and military officers in charge, I am somewhat familiar with certain points of advantage in our position in the Pishin which others have perhaps suggest themselves to the general public. That it renders impossible any hostile advance from Afghanistan country, from Beluchistan or south-eastwards through Kakuristan are obvious facts of which every Indian schoolboy is aware and hardly less obvious are the great facts that from the Pishin we threaten Ghuzni and command Kandahar. But over and above this a British force in the New Province would have for the first time in all their history the most important of our hill tribe enemies *from the rear*. The Wezirís, Kakurs, Murrees, Bhugtis, not to mention others, are rendered helpless for mischief for all time to come if the Tal-Chotiali-Thal-Gwaleri route becomes a military thoroughfare with Derah Ismail Khan at one end, and, say, Gulistan Karez at the other. In the next place, by holding Pishin, we guarantee to those Kandaharis who have come over to us in this war or who have not yet done so the protection of our arms in the future. This may seem a sentimental point, but as a fact the war largely turns upon it. Every Pathan from Jellalabad right round to Kandahar says exactly the same thing to our officers, which is, "You are to be with us now. But where will you be in six month? *and who is to help us then?* Can you expect us for your brief favour and temporary liberality in rupees, to incur the everlasting hatred of our own tribesmen?" The question of our family? Promises to stay here for ever and we are with you in next. But if you are only marching through and back again pardon us if we prefer to remain neutral." A third point is that by holding the Pishin end of the Thal-Chotiali route we obtain a perfectly direct military line to Kandahar, obviating for ever the necessity of marching through the floods of Sind and the shingle of the Bolan. Financially, the occupation of Pishin presents a bright outlook. We have what peace has done for Khelat and Quetta, Murree. Three years ago the latter had to raid for their food—today what sells among them at a maund for the rupee and they export to their neighbours. The same will happen in Pishin, however it be a granary, yielding even to-day, on our first collected of the Afghan tributary revenue left uncollected by the Armir's people, nearly two lakhs on the one harvest, and in a year or two it will pay all its own expenses. A Kafila toll, say one-twelfth of the value of goods imported, would more than suffice to keep up our roads, for it must be remembered that every camel going or coming between Kabul and India *via* Khelat (and nearly all the trade of Kabul goes that way,) pays Transit Duties in Sind. Moreover, Quetta ceases to be of strategic value would cease to be the part we now charge on the Indian revenues. Of the people of Pishin I need only say that they are Sayyuds, Turins and Achakzais and that in the past no one of the three communities has ever held more than two villages in relations with the other two. To-day however they have fodnd a common platform in Major Sandeman's camp, and it is only a question of months, not even of years, for the hillmen to come and settle in the valley and for the folk of the valley to cease walling their villages against the highlanders. They are all paying their revenue without demur, and the headmen, confident in our permanent position among them, are rivals now only in doing us good service.

KURRACHEE WATER WORKS PROJECT.

IT is reported that the natives of the town purpose memorialising the Governor of Bombay on the subject of the loan required for the Mulleer Water Works. Their application, we understand, will take the form of a request that a Government guarantee should be given for a loan to be raised in the money market at Kurrachee or Bombay, or both. This certainly does not look as if the people were opposed to such a scheme, but we should have thought that we were impudently told the other day by a local print that it was not desired at all by the bulk of the populace, that it was not called for in the least, and that it was generally regarded that, if carried out, it was certain of plunging the Municipality into a debt out of which it would find it almost impossible to relieve itself. We are glad to see that the Municipality has called a "special general meeting" for Monday next, (the 10th instant) to consider the suggestions thrown out by Sir Richard Temple when he met the Commissioners in Frere Hall. We hope our friends will now take Hercules's advice to the lazy carter, and put their shoulders to the wheel. In our opinion there is too much idea, of orebeing "from home" most of our public meeting—the *vox et proæreea nihil*—or rather "words, empty words, Sir," and nothing else. We had this exemplified in our public meetings in the matter of the "municipal schedule protests," in which the "bruhm fulmy" was the main feature. In the next meeting of the 10th result in a mere exhibition of the *cacoethes loquendi* so dear to the Sindhi mind, we shall lay down our pen in dispair and never touch upon the water scheme again till we see the Government take it in hand, as it will need to do eventually. That good wholesome water in such needed in Kurrachee no one possessing an iota of common sense can deny. The *town* supply is in a dangerously precarious and most filthy condition. Not the least care is taken about cleaning the wells when opportunity—such as that late drought—is afforded, nor of keeping any thing like a watch over their pollution. As a matter of fact there are a number of small wells in the native town—many of them with a trap door and padlock—which from their situation alone can be nothing more or less than modified cesspools, their only protection from foul surface drainings being earth filtration, which of course becomes powerless as a purifier—just as common carbon filter becomes clogged and useless—after a month or two's constant use. Wonderful as Nature's powers of sanitation are by virtue of organic decomposition and recomposition of the various compounds usually recognised as obnoxious to health which are the results of animal life, and from the mass of animal excretion and decay, she is yet powerless beyond a certain point; and common sense would point to the condensation of some 30 or 40 thousand human beings and their excreta and secreta and those of their domestic attendants in the space of a square mile—a space not much exceeding some three square miles—without the least drainage—as one of those circumstances that not even these wonderful powers can be expected to deal with effectually. It has in fact been always a matter of wonder to us how the native town can, year after year, escape a pestilence or at least some dire epidemic as it does; and we can only attribute it to the glorious sea-breeze that constantly pours its life giving and purifying stream of ozone over it. That water in great need must be laid down then as an apothegm as regards the native town. As our readers are aware several projects have been put forward from time to time since 1859, to supply it, and the last—that by Mr. Latham, the present Municipal Engineer to the Municipal Commission—seems the most feasible. The engineering part of this scheme has been most carefully worked out by that gentleman, and has been passed by the Government of India. Money is all that is required now and but for the present state of affairs in India Government would no doubt have lent it at once. Sir Richard Temple's idea of borrowing in the open market has been thought of by many of the Municipal Commissioners before and is as good a one as any, if not better. Now we likewise in debt, the great thing is to get on quickly with the work, and we think they shall attain that end better by borrowing from the public than by trusting to the Government of India having funds to spare. As the scheme will be a paying one, once it is completed, there is not the shadow of a doubt, whatever the idiots who carp and cavil at it may say to the contrary. We mean that the income from the sale of water to the garden (in the garden quarter), to bungalows (let on long pipes), to the Cotton Presses, to different workshops, Railway, Messrs. Cosser and Co.'s &c. &c.), as also to the shipping will be sufficient to pay for interest and re-payment instalments, without any extra taxation, while at the same time the poorer quarters of the town will have a liberal supply *gratis* from stand pipes. The extra town duties and the increased rates of house tax, carriage and horse tax, will then be reduced to something like their original level. At present they are required to provide for interest, and so long as the works are unproductive they must be. But when the works are finished and the water is brought in, there is not the slightest doubt the water will pay its own way, and, we believe, show a profit over cost and interest. A Committee, with Mr. Joseph Cashin (one of the present Deputy Agent of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway), Major Adam, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, Mr. Dick-Cunyngham of the firm of Messrs. Finlay and Co., Colonel Dunsterville, the Collector, and two or three natives, were went very carefully into the figures of both cost and probable income, taking copious evidence from gardeners and residents of all quarters, and the unanimous conclusion they arrived at was that once the water was got in, it would pay its own cost and interest, and that any extra taxation necessary to complete the works might then be remitted. We believe the Municipality will soon have *half* the necessary funds without borrowing a pie, as the income keeps very steadily, while expenditure is very carefully watched. The idea provalent among some that it will be a difficult matter to get the residents in camp to take the water is absurd. The inducements to lay water on to bungalows will be very great, as, including the cost of piping, &c., the water will be let on at about half the present cost of bhisties, and the quantity supplied will be greater.—*Civil and Military Gazette, Sind Issue.*

DACOITIES IN THE DECCAN.

WE hear that about seven hundred persons all kolies and ramoosees, residents of the Bhimthurree Talooka, in a letter addressed by them to the Chief Constable of Baramuttee informed him that they had resolved to turn highway men and live on plunder, and defy the authority of the Sircar. This letter was forwarded, we understand, to Major Daniell, Superintendent of Police, by the Chief Constable, who promptly dispatched from Head Quarters at Poona about twenty-five Policemen. If what we hear is true, the Police force that's sent is indeed very inadequate for such an emergency; we therefore hope that the authorities would lose no time by ordering two or three Companies from one of our Native Infantry Regiments to prevent the threat being put into execution by these desperate fellows, the kolies and ramoosees. It is evident that the inhabitants of Barramuttee are starving just now in consequence of the Sircar adopting no relief measures. We hear of nothing but dacoities nowadays; on Friday last fifteen kolies were brought into Poona from the village of Kusba Vurgaum, Peta Undegaum, Talooka Khed, for committing dacoity in the house of a weaver, when booty to the extent of about Rs. 2,500 was carried away, out of which the Police have recovered Rs. 2,000. This case is now under investigation before Mr. Kayser, the First Assistant Magistrate. At the last Criminal Session seven kolies were found guilty of committing dacoity at the village of Shewnoor, and each sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Again, we also learn from a Vernacular paper published at Satara, that dacoities took place at the villages of Girvee and Nandoosee, but in the latter place it was committed in broad day light by about forty men, and booty to the amount of about 20,000 was carried away after maltreating and wounding several men of the village. It is reported that not a single person belonging to the gang has been as yet captured by the Police, and to guard the district a Company of the Native Infantry Regiment stationed at Satara was dispatched.—*Poona Observer.*

JEYPORE.

JEYPORE is, we suppose, the most interesting of all the cities of Rajpootana. The traveller is at once struck with the truly noble plan upon which the city is laid out, anticipating by a hundred years the plan upon which most modern cities are now built. The main thoroughfares all run at right angles to each other, like a chess-board. It is, perhaps, the handsomest and most regularly built of all the native cities of India. The main streets, if we remember rightly, are 120 to 150 feet broad. Immediately outside the gates, is the new hospital, at the entrance to the public gardens which are amongst the most beautiful in India. The city is supplied with pure, filtered water from a reservoir, and water-works, three miles from the city, which are the admiration of all the towns of Northern India. Jeypore is, we suppose, the only native town in India that is lighted with gas, which it owes, of course, as well as its hospitals, schools, and other institutions, to the enlightenment and munificence of its Prince. The city has been fortunate in the small English Staff which lives under the shadow of the Residency, where Colonel Begnon has for many years been the representative of British power. The public gardens are the results of Dr. DeFabeck's æsthetic tastes; the model water-works of the city, and the irrigation works of the Ruler are due to Captain Swinton Jacob, to whom also the English community are indebted for the beautiful little church that Bishop Johnson consecrated last year. The city is best known, however, generally, by its educational institutions, of which the School of Arts is, perhaps, as interesting as any. A few years ago the *Indian Mirror* called attention to the school as follows:—

"The school of arts at Jeypore is unique of its kind in India. To whom the idea of the project is due, we are not in a position to say; but from the days of its first principal, Dr. Valentine, to the present time, the school has been gradually making Jeypore the centre of many of the useful arts to be found in the country. Every one who has had a hand in the establishment of this interesting institution deserves our thanks. Dr. Russell, in his volume on the Prince's visit to India, did slender justice to the first Principal of the school, Dr. Valentine, a gentleman who has identified himself with the cause of progress and good government at Jeypore. Dr. Russell speaks of the services of Dr. De Fabeck in connection with the school, but ignores

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE LOST CITY OF BENGAL.

(Spectator.)

AMONG the marked peculiarities of Anglo-Indians is one which we have never heard fully explained. As a rule, they know nothing about India. They know their work, often admirably, and some times know the section of the people with whom they have come in contact; but as a rule, with of course some brilliant exceptions, they know as little of India as an average Frenchman knows of foreign countries. They are not interested on it, and do not study it, do not take even the trouble to see the wonderful things of which the continent is full. You find, of course, here and there a man like the Home Secretary, Mr. Lyall, who can tell you as much about the development of modern Hindooism as Professor Max Muller could tell you about the development of grammar; but not one European in a thousand has any complete knowledge of the Caste system, which meets him every moment of his life, or has any idea about it, except that a ridiculous prejudice interferes sometimes with his orders. Every now and then a Missionary turns up, like Mr. Robson, or a student, like Dr. Sprenger, who knows; but not one European in fifty, Missionaries included, is aware that behind the Hindoo cult, which looks so absurd, rests a complete and subtle philosophy, which satisfies the spiritual longings of millions who agree upon no other subject of religious thought; or can tell you how far Indian Mahomedanism differs from the Mahomedanism of Arabia and Konieh. There is positive evidence that up to 1857 not a dozen Europeans in Bengal were aware of the greatest movement around them,—the tremendous strides made by the Mahommedans towards the conversion of entire districts, and to this hour no account has ever appeared—we doubt if any Report has ever been prepared for Government—on the Mussulman Missionary system, one of the greatest facts underlying our regime. It is the same with the natural features of the country and its rich store of antiquities. An Engineer officer describes the most marvellous scene probably on earth, the adrupt rise from a long valley of Mount Everest, the highest point in the world, higher even than the elevation which the old Hindoos, with their instinctive poetry, named Dewalsigiri, "the Mountain Hall of the Gods," but nobody goes to see it, and the majority have just heard that there is a Mount Everest. So they have heard of the Cairsoppa Falls, to which Niagara is a Vauxhall cascade, and the White Gorge with its marble rocks—1,600 feet high, we believe, but we have mislaid the description We received from Dr. Duff—where the Sun God clove a passage for the Nerbudda, and left the impress of his glory, a strange, white sheen, as if light proceeded from the stone, instead of being reflected by it, in the glistening marble. Dr. Duff's description of the Temple of Sheringham—a wonderful pictorial effort, even for that most eloquent of Highlanders—was as new to Anglo-Indians as to the women who listened, knitting, in Exeter Hall. And they have never taken the trouble even to examine the drowned city of Ball, on the coast of Orissa, or the submerged province which will call the Rann of Catch, where you may row above temple-pinnacles visible below the water. Not one European in two hundred has ever seen the Temple of Kali, in Calcutta, though it gives the town its name, is the centre of a faith and ought, as a people bred up on the Old Testament and aware of Moloch, to be the most suggestive of shrine; and when a German Prince inquired reverentially for Mr. Blyth, the first naturalist in Asia, and a permanent resident of Calcutta, the officials first questioned his existence and then inquired where he lived of the General Post Office.

We should like to know how many Anglo-Bengalees know anything of the marvellous city of which the name stands at the head of this article, Gour, the ruined capital of Bengal, the Ganga Regia of Ptolemy, where Hindoo Kings are believed to have reigned 2,000 years ago, where semi-dependent Mussulmans rulers undoubtedly governed Bengal before Richard Cœur de Lion died, and where Kai Kaus Shah, in 1291, founded a sovereignty which, under different dynasties, one of them Abyssinian, endured to 1537. These Kings made Gour, by degrees, one of the greatest cities in the world,—greater, as far as mere size is concerned, than Babylon or London. Mr. Ravenshaw, a Civilian, who took photographs of every building he could reach, photographs published since his death, believes the ruins to cover a space of from fifteen to twenty miles along the old bed of the river, by three miles in depth, a space which, after allowing for the rich native method of life, with its endless gardens and necessarily large houses, must have sheltered a population of at least two millions. These Kings must have been among the richest monarchs of their time, for they ruled the rice-garden of the world, Eastern Bengal, where rice yields to the cultivator 101 per cent.; they controlled the navigation of the Ganges, and their dominion stretched down to Orissa, where the Native Princes—how strange it sounds now, when Orissa is a province forgotten, except for an awful famine!—were always defeating their troops. They spent their wealth necessarily mainly on a mercenary army, often in revolt, for their Bengalees could not fight the stalwart peasants who entered the army of the Kings of Behar, and their fleet could not always protect the west side of the capital; but they covered the city with great structures, opened "broad, straight streets, lined with trees," and built inner and outer embankments of this kind:—

"The boundary embankments still exist; they were works of vast labour, and were, on the average, about 40 ft. in height, being from 180 ft. to 200 ft. thick at the base. The facing throughout was of masonry and numerous buildings and edifices appear to have crowned their summits; but the whole of the masonry has now disappeared, and the embankments are overgrown with a dense jungle, impenetrable to man, and affording a safe retreat for various kinds of prey. The eastern embankment was double, a deep moat, about 150 yards wide, separating the two lines. A main road ran north and south through the city, its course being still traceable by the remains of bridges and viaducts. The western face of the city is now open, and probably always was so, having been well protected by the Ganges, which, as already observed, ran under its walls. In the centre of the north and south embankments are openings, showing that these fortifications had been perforated, to afford ingress to and egress from the city. At the northern entrance there are no remains, but at the southern still stands the Kutwali Gate, a beautiful ruin, measuring 51 ft. in height, under the archway. Within the space enclosed by these embankments and the river, stood the city of Gour proper, and in the south-west corner was situated the Fort, containing the palace, of which it is deeply to be regretted that so little is left. Early in the present century, there was much to be found here worthy of notice, including many elegantly carved marbles; but these are said to have become the prey of the Calcutta undertakers and others for monumental purposes. On the roadside, between the palace and the Bhagirathi river, there now lies, split in twain, a vast block of hornblende, which, having been carried thus far, has been dropped and left as broken on the highway, to bear its testimony against the spoilers. Surrounding the palace is an inner embankment of similar construction to that which surrounds the city, and even more overgrown with jungle. A deep moat protects it on the outside. Radiating north, south, and east from the city, other embankments are to be running through the suburbs, and extending in certain directions for thirty or forty miles. These include the great causeways, or main roads leading to the city, which were constructed by Sultan Ghiyasuddin. The greater part of them were metalled, and here and there they are still used as roads, but most of them are, like those within the city, overgrown with thick jungle."

Within the embankment, ten miles by three, the Kings constructed splendid mosques by the dozen, palaces, public building, deep and huge reservoirs, and so many houses, that after three centuries of spoliation "there is not a village, scarce a house, in the district of Maldah (which is as big as an English county), or in the surrounding country, that does not bear evidence of having been partially constructed from its ruins. The cities of Murshidabad, Maldah, Rajmahal, and Rangpur have almost entirely been built with materials from Gour, and even its few remaining edifices are being daily despoiled." The Kings built in brick and stone, and used for many mosques a meterial which Mr. Ravenshaw calls marble, but is more like what a hard free-stone would be if it could be a deep coal-black. The quarries from which this material was obtained are still, as far as we know, uncertain; but it must have existed in enormous quantities; it took the chisel perfectly, and it appears inaccessible, even in that destructive climate, to the effect of time. We have seen a manuscript of it, engraved with the Mahommedan profession of faith, know to be eight hundred years old, and the letters, cut to the depth of a line, are as clear as if the work had been done yesterday. The Gour architects built splendid Saracenic arches, gate-ways, and domes, and spared no expense or time on elaborate decoration, in a style which deserves separate study, for it marks the deep influence of Hindoo antiquities on men who were certainly Musulmans, and probably Moors from Spain. There is evidence that the grandeur and luxury of the city made a deep impression in Asia, for in one or two of the later Arabian stories it is treated as country-folk treat London; while its civilisation and polish so imressed the people, that to this hour a Bengalee Pundit desirous of describing and honouring his native tongue, calls it not Bengalee, but *Goureyo bhasha*, "the tongue of Gour," just as a Frenchman says, "That is Parisian."

And then, as it were in a day, the city died. The native tradition is that it was struck by the wrath of the Gods, in the form of an epidemic which slew the whole population; but it is more reasonable to believe, with Mr. Ravenshaw, that an epidemic, probably akin to cholera, finished a ruin partly accomplished by war, and by the recession of the Ganges, which, after cutting its way into a channel four miles off, is now slowly cutting its way back again. Mr. Ravenshaw, who was for many years Magistrate in Maldah, and had, unlike most Anglo-Indians, a keen interest in all around him, says:—

"In A. D. 1576, Munim Khan, Akbar's governor, then established at Tondah, charmed with the situation of Gour, moved thither his troops and all the public offices. The season being unhealthy at the time, this vast influx of inhabitants caused a pestilence in the city; the mortality was so great, that the people were no longer able to bury or burn their dead. The corpses thus left were thrown into the moat, the river, or the numerous reservoirs, and the stench arising from them necessarily aggravated the plague. The few that survived left the city, which was never again populated to any extent. Proof of the abrupt abandonment of the place, consequent on this disaster, is to be found in the many relics and the large sums of money that have been dug up from the ruins in later years."

It is the suddenness and completeness of the exodus, indicating mad panic, which induces us to suspect that the epidemic was new and that it killed quickly, and was akin either to cholera, which first broke out in Lord Hastings's camp in the same way, or to the Black Death, which has occasionally at intervals desolated districts in Bengal. The people contracted a horror of their city, they left it to be buried in jungle, and though the few poverty-stricken people living near plunder it incessantly to sell the fragments to builders, much of it is still untouched and unexplored, protected by its repute for snakes, wild beasts, and an evil form of malaria.

This city is only fifty miles from Moorshedabad, the centre of a British district, and the seat of the deposed Nawabs, yet it is more unknown to most Anglo-Indians than Babylon or Parsepolis. There is, as far as we know, no account of it more modern than Gherightee's, though a paper about it may be buried in the "Transactions" of the Asiatic Society; and the Government of Bengal, whose pride it ought to be, neither protects, nor explores, nor describes it. It has not even in the last cosmopolite edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and a mere mention in Chambers's more popular collection. More unlucky than Cambodia, it will pass away piecemeal, stolen to morsels, to be sold for the lintels and doorsteps and doorways and pavements of the inferior houses of the neighbouring districts, and as Mr. Ravenshaw says, for the grave-stones of Calcutta, where, in a city of brick, on a delta without a stone, undertakers are at their wit's-end for anything that will bear a chisel and endure a month. We are a great people, we make piece-goods, and we conquer Asia; but were it not for Government we should make a canteen of the Taj, a barrack of the Pearl Mosque, and a quarry for officers' houses of the Cave Temples of Ellora.

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LOTTERIES.

(Saturday Review.)

IN a few days the great Paris lottery will probably be drawn. There will be for some people an end of a period of much anxiety, and the unfortunate Commissioners will feel that they are their own men again. They have lived a weary life for these many days, and have had no reward, not even that of an approving conscience. The position of a gentleman who should be sentenced for some unusual crime to three months' confinement in the Civil Service Stores would be comparatively endurable. The Commissioners have had to ponder over the laws of chance, and over the distribution of jars of pickles; they have assorted into lots, tallow, sardines, pianos, vases, stoves, bicycles, steel pens, diamonds, patent manures, fly-hooks, billiard cues paving stones, mangles, and so forth. Their experience has been a prolonged nightmare of Industrialism, and they must almost wish to revert to the state of nature. All the merchants, manufacturers, journalists, artisans, gossips, charlatans, and gamblers of the round world have offered them raw material, swimming lessons by way of prizes, machinery, advice, sermons, expostulation, ridicule, and pity. They have been the centre of the thoughts of every speculative rascal in Christendom. Dozens of plans for circumventing them have been considered, of which the simplest is to forge copies of all the tickets of all the series, and send in those which correspond to the winning numbers. The expense of this operation would be almost infinitesimal compared with the pleasure and profit of success. If many persons have tried it, the labours of the Commissioners may last for years. Each ticket will have to be compared with its torn half in the possession of the Commissioners. The plan of "getting at" the wheel and its manipulators is less enticing; and even the big prize of diamonds would scarcely make the game worth the risking.

While the gentlemen who work the lottery for their country's good are thus driven and destracted, they do not escape the attacks of British and foreign moralists. These persons have spied the obvious prey, and have darted on the poor lottery with much alacrity. "What a Republic, and encouraging gambling!" they have screamed; and have quoted the opinions of Montesquieu, M. Thiers, and other ascetics. It is certain that many knaves are likely to try to turn a dishonest penny by aid of the lottery; but then, the more genial cretic may say, if the knaves were not "operating" in lottery tickets, they would be busy on Change or practising *chantage* in the "society" journals, English and French, to which they have access, or in some other manner waging war on their fellow-creatures. The lottery is only a big tombola, with which France, like her own strolling players and singers, winds up her show. The great performance is over, there are a number of objects left on hand which no sensible person would care to purchase, or greatly delight to receive as a gift; but he will risk his franc for the fun of the thing, and smile alike over a blank or a prize of the order of the White Elephant. That is scarcely too indulgent a view of the matter, if we leave out of sight the impulse which the lottery may possibly give to gambling in general. Now the French are by nature a somewhat gamblesome people. The State has suppressed all the public houses of roulette, save that at Monte Carlo, which it cannot touch. The genius of the nation consoles itself with the fascinating *baccarat*, in private houses and in clubs. The superstition of the gambler is unchecked, and bits of the rope with which a suicide has ended his days, are eagerly competed for. *Baccarat* probably causes as many misfortunes in France as racing does in England, and *baccarat* does not improve the breed of horses. But no one surely would therefore wish to fine or imprison the cunning Spanish pedlars who set up their little wheels of fortune in the street, and offer the spirited public a chance of winning twenty bad cigars for a sou. If you stake on the anchor, and the mystic needle passes over the anchor, you may win quite a pocketful of weeds. The French lottery, with the low-priced tickets and the vast proportion of absurd and useless, not to say inconvenient, prizes, might be as harmless as the wheel of fortune at the street-corner. How can people back the luck more cheaply? There is a redeeming humour in the proportion of prizes that are worse than blanks. Society is set to play at a huge round game, where surely no one misses the trifling stake. A duchess may draw the mangle, a washerwoman the diamonds, an archbishop the twenty-four lessons in the art of swimming. Provided people would not argue, "If the Republic has a lottery, I may set up a bank on roulette in the back-shop," there would be little harm done.

The moralists who denounce lotteries—and lotteries of the evil old financial sort they denounce with justice—are always eager to prove that the purchasers of tickets make a bad bargain. A very ingenious writer in the *Cornhill Magazine* shows that instead of fifteen times his stake (let us say), the lucky speculator should receive eighteen times his stake. If there were a competition among lotteries of the Geneva sort, no doubt people would flock to the managers who gave the longest odds. There is, happily, no competition, and people pay a larger price for their excitement. It is for excitement they pay far more than for the bare chance of winning. A sane man may hold that three months' day-dreams about winning a large set of diamonds are worth tenpence. Really the thing seems inordinately cheap. Of course when it comes to a whole populace spending all its time and most of its money in dreams, that is the hour for morality to step in. "This mental opium-eating of the Romans," the British moralist might have said to His Holiness the Pope, when Rome was mad about lotteries, "is a very disastrous state of mind." The wily ecclesiastic might have referred, in reply to a flourishing branch of our own trade with China; but that would be a mere *argumentum ad hominem*. Certainly a life like that led by the small speculators who used to look on every phenomenon of existence as a guide to lucky numbers was too empty, useless, and fantastic. External hope gilded their idleness, but we do not propose to defend State lotteries. We are merely anxious to show what people pay their money for—namely, for the power of indulging in dreams not absolutely outside the possibility of becoming realities. To people in this humour a greater of less proentage of certain loss is unimportant. According to the writer in the *Cornhill*, the Russian Government once invented a scheme that went too far even for the credulity of a semi-barbarous people. No one would play at the Czar's little game. That, at least, is the way in which we prefer to view the failure of the Russian lottery, though the writer has a scientific explanation. Instead of drawing numbers from a wheel, the great White Czar proposed to his people the pastime of pitch-and-toss. "The tossing of a coin was to decide the prize to be paid, and there were to be no blanks." If "head" came up on the first toss, the Czar handed over £2; if it did not come till second toss, £4; if tails came up three times running, £8, and so on. The diversion never passed beyond the region of dreams. No historical painter can ever design, in the frescoes of a Muscovite St. Sophia, a devine figure from the North in a halo and jack-boots, tossing up with a mougik. The mathematicians who had to calculate the price to be paid for tickets decided that the price would be—infinite. "The just value of a chance is greater than any sum which can be named." The truth of this statement may be demonstrated by mathematics, but it seems an uncommonly unlikely story, not to say absurd. The autocrat probably found, as a matter of fact, that the untutored mougik, though not a very suspicious character, knew rather better than to toss. The mougik had been at the Nijni Novgorod fair, no doubt, and had examined the pre-cisel problem of the thimbles and the pea. He had broken his wits on the three-card trick, and had learned that some kopecks have heads on both sides, while others are no less bountifully provided with tails. Thus we may assume that even the ruder denizens of Russia, as the Tshuvash, the Tsheremis, the Patzinak, the Yatshving, the Mordvian, and the rest, were too expert in the world and its ways to toss with the Czar. An autocrat who offers you a handful of roubles whether you win or lose is an adversary who puts himself in a suspicious position. He would do better to imitate the stratagem of William Rufus, who once called the forces of the kingdom together, as if for war, and then took their pocket-money and let them go. With a militia of seven hundred thousand men that plan might not be a bad one for a Muscovite financier to try—just once. As things stood the great lottery swindle failed, for obvious reasons, and then the Government gave out that their offer was too good, that mathematicians declared the value of their tickets to be "infinite." Even the writer in the *Cornhill*, who presents his readers with some hopelessly elaborate and plausible calculations, admits that "the result of the mathematical inquiry seems, on the face of it, absurd."

The real attraction of lotteries, next to their power of producing the dreamy, delicious state of mind we have described (a state of mind in which the idea of labour seems ridiculous), is their connexion with the mysteries of chance. We are almost all mathematicians, as far as these laws go, though the truly popular mode of approaching the problems is doubtless simpler than the methods of De Morgan or D'Alembert. These men of genius would patiently calculate the chances against a quintuple event, a *quine determiné* coming off. The odds, then, that you do not name five numbers out of ninety, in the order in which they will be drawn, are 5274772160. The popular speculator's method is simple; he counts the number, say, in five successive droves of pigs that he meets on the road, and they make 8, 21, 19, 31, 15. At once he goes off and stakes a couple of sous on this arrangement. He bets that out of ninety possible numbers the five drawn, and the order of their drawing will be the numbers of the five droves of pigs. He does not win, he never has won, but a player who staked two sous did once select all the five numbers, though not in due order. He only won about £5,000 for his two coppers. The pleasure of staking in lotteries, then, and of roulette, combines something like the sensuous opium-smoking with something like a short cut to the pastime of the higher mathematics. On the whole, it is as well that the natives of this country seldom have a good chance of revelling in these luxuries. The friends of the City of Glasgow shareholders are ill-advised when they propose to raise money for them by a lottery. Charity goes ill with these speculations, and the quality of pity is transmuted in the baser metal of greed or the indolence of day-dreaming

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